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Spinoza : His Life and Philosophy. By SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford. Second Edition. London, Duckworth & Company ; New York, The Macmillan Company, 1899.—pp. xxiv, 427.

The first edition of this book was published in 1880, and, since that date, it has been generally recognized as the standard work in English dealing with the philosophy of Spinoza. It has been out of print, however, for some years, and calls for a new edition have been heard from every quarter. In yielding to this demand, the author has made no changes which affect in any way the general character of the book. Some bibliographical matter has been omitted, and of the five appendices in the first edition only one (the reprint of Colerus's *Life of Spinoza*) has been retained. The chapter dealing with 'The Life of Spinoza' has been revised in the light of the most recent contributions to the facts, but the alterations here are naturally not very extensive. With regard to the interpretation of Spinoza's opinions, the author says : "I could not undertake to revise my estimate of Spinoza's philosophy as a whole, or to examine and weigh all the meritorious contributions of recent writers to the subject, without far more leisure than is at my disposal, or likely to be. . . . I have therefore confined myself to adding a few explanatory and supplementary passages, and altering such parts of the text as seemed to me, on returning to them, clearly erroneous or misleading. The most considerable changes are in the chapters on the *Tractatus Politicus*. I know, or ought to know, Hobbes better than I did in 1880, and have now tried to do him better justice on some points which have to be considered with regard to Spinoza's modification of his doctrine" (p. xiii).

J. E. C.

The Basis of Early Christian Theism. By LAWRENCE THOMAS COLE. The Macmillan Company, New York.—pp. 60.

This dissertation belongs to the series: "Columbia University Contributions to Philosophy, Psychology, and Education." In it Dr. Cole examines in a somewhat general and untechnical way the development of the theistic proof during the period extending from the rise of Christian philosophy in the middle of the second century down to the Council of Nice. In the earlier years of the Christian era, little attempt was made to seek a philosophical justification of theistic faith ; the activity was practical rather than theoretical and was concerned with the transmission of a mode of life, and an implied belief, rather than with the rationalistic defense of any dogma. The development of philosophical apology falls mainly in that part of the ante-Nicene era (*circa* 150–325) to which Dr. Cole confines inquiries, the period "when the doctrines of the Christian church were finding their connection with, and relation to, the speculations of Greek philosophy." As the historical basis for the theistic philosophy of these two centuries, Dr. Cole discusses the Greek and Roman form of theistic arguments, the patristic form, and,

finally, eclectic theism. The dissertation is a clear and simple statement of the main historical motives in question, and, apart from the somewhat inadequate knowledge of the literature of a subject too extensive to be handled in a brochure, it is a thoroughly commendable and useful piece of work.

W. A. H.

The Republic of Plato. With Studies for Teachers. By WILLIAM LOWE BRYAN, Professor of Philosophy, Indiana University, and CHARLOTTE LOWE BRYAN. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1898.—pp. x, 316.

The last two hundred and twenty-five pages of this work consist of Jowett's inimitable translation, reprinted *verbatim et literatim* with the exception of certain passages which have been expunged. The first part contains a set of studies, a kind of school catechism on the Republic, detailed analyses and memorable captions, followed by a general introduction. The book may be a very serviceable one for university extension work, but it is scarcely a suitable introduction to the philosophy of Plato for students who have had any serious or prolonged training in academic discipline. The analyses are correct enough, as is also the introduction, but they are generally obvious, and helpful to no one save the most untrained reader.

W. A. H.

Psychologie der Veränderungsauffassung. Von L. WILLIAM STERN. Mit 15 Figuren im Text. Breslau, Preuss und Junger, 1898.—pp. viii, 264.

This monograph on the change-consciousness is an exceedingly valuable contribution to the literature of experimental psychology. It is, of course, detailed and exhaustive in treatment, as the German monograph is apt to be; but it is also representative of a good standpoint. No one can read this work, or Dr. Henri's book on the space perceptions of touch, without recognizing that the days of 'piling up figures' are over, that conceptual analysis is becoming as important to experimental psychology as it is, *e. g.*, to physics, and that the psychological experiment is simply a controlled introspection.

After a general introduction on the problems that the change-consciousness presents, Dr. Stern takes up the questions of perceptual and reproductive change-judgments. He maintains under the first head, that the 'transition character' of sensation is a psychophysical attribute coördinate with quality, etc. "There are certain attributes of sensation that attach to all sensations alike: intensity, quality, temporality, and (probably) locality; while there are others that attach only to certain classes of sensations: spatiality (extension) and character. Character is an attribute which appears only in two modes, the one of which is the sign of a rapidly changing stimulus, the other, that of a constant stimulus. The character of transition manifests itself in a peculiarly confused modification of intensity or quality, as a result of which the sensation cannot be placed at a mere